## IMPORTANT FROM THE EAST.

Reported Conclusion of Peace Between the Allies and Imperialists of China.

## EVACUATION OF PEKIN.

## Details of the Sacking of the Emperor's Palace.

Immense Spoils in Specie, Silk and Other Valuables.

Inhuman Treatment of the English and Sikh Prisoners.

Arrival of the Japanese Embassy at Hong Kong.

Minister Ward About to Return

Our Hong Kong Correspondence. Hong Kong, Oct. 23, 1860.

The English Prisoners at Pekin—Approaching Departure of Minister Ward—Unprotected Condition of American Commercial Interests in the East—The American Missiona

We have been waiting, rather impatiently, for the past month or more, to hear of the particulars of the assault upon Fekin, and the sacking thereof, by the expediith the receipt of this you may also receive the anticiceived intelligence of the manner in which the Allies marched up the hill," and how their vanguard "caught You will have heard by previous mails of the seizure, by the Tartar soldiers, of Harry Parkes, and others, who were rushing ahead in search of adventure and to spy out the wonders of the land. Parkes, you may remember, was the British Acting Consul at Canton, and the hero who inaugurated this war upon China by making on board of the lorcha Arrow, a contraband, piratical craft, which sailed—as such like craft very often do in these waters—under British colors and protection.

And for this gallant and laudable act the hero became superintending the plunder and subjugation of Can-He it was, too, who first hunted out and recognized rung and Kwangsi provinces, and it is shrewdly suspected that this enterprising C. B. was in search of further eard the Tartar Emperor himself in his very den at

Judge Ward, our Minister, has lately returned to Hong Kong from the north, and is expecting to leave China for home as soon as the difficultien at Pekin are settled. He has, so far as has transpired, discharged his duties in a manner to do credit to his country, and it is believed that his good sense, sagacity and tact have been quite a match for the diplomatic shrewdness, the "commendable audacity," of the great Scottish chief and his able coodiquiter. It is most unfortunate that by the time our ministers get fairly acquainted with their duties, and with the wants and interests of our countrymen in this distant part of the globe, they must be off for home, and leave the archives and duties of the Legation, sometimes in the hands of nobody, and sometimes in hands still worse. Mr. Ward's brother, who came out with him as Secretary of Legation, has resigned to take charge of the Chinese Custom House at Swatow, and Mr. Williams, the nominal interpreter to the Legation, has gone to the United States (leaving a Portuguese substitute). Mr. Ward, when he leaves, has been instructed to turn over the archives and business of the Legation to the Commodore of the East India squadron, so that the consuls in China, and others having business with the Legation, may have to foliow its custodian, perchance, to Japan, to Singapore, to Bombay or to Calcutta.

It seems a pity that our government could not find some American in China, among all her officials and other citizens, worthy to hold the seals and conduct the correspondence of the Legation, without catrusting the duties to officers of the navy, who always have so many duties pertaining to their especial service to perform that they sciolom find time to attend upon the real wants of their countrymen in the East. And with the best intentions what can two or three vessels of ward to towards guarding the interests of American commerce from the Red Sea to the Amoor, from the Sandwich the whole of the Titled States naval fleet in the Eastern seas during the past season, are all ong from the north, and is expecting to leave China for

whole of the United States navel facet in the Eastern seas during the past searon, are all ordered to Japan; so that on the coast of China, from Canton to the Gulf of Pechesii, American interests will have for their protection, just what? Echo answers what? There will be not the shadow even of a Legation to shake its red tape at any depredators that may turn up. It will have gone to Japan with the squadron.

The "poor missionaries" in China used to excite a good deal of sympathy in the American churches and among American Christians, and liberal contributions have been made for their support. People at home have supposed they were subjected to great privations and dangers; but those who have taken notice of such matters in China have discovered that the missionaries are among the mest comfortably situated, to say the least, of foreign residents in China, they generally have a retinue of servants about them, and all the Euraries of the country at command, and some have been quite fortunate in political and pecuniary advancement. One noted individual, after zerving the missionary cause until he got a sort of smattering of the local dialect of the country, found his services more important in the civil service, which he joined, and continued in it until he eventually retired upon a fortune, it is said, of some \$80,000. Another followed in the sum track, and has been drawing a salary from the government of some \$6,000 per annum for several years; aithough he, i.e., only understands one of the local dialects, and does not speak the mandarin or court language, for which his services are estensibly required. Another "poor missionary" deciding the object, but afterwards took the office and the whole of the Corbuil's salary without authority, although the State Department fixed his componation at half the amount, and he has cluing to the money and kept it from the hands of its rightful owner for more than two years. This 'poor missionary' has now gone to the United States to be for more money for the use of the Gustas n

How Koso, Oct. 28, 4800. Arrival of the Niagara and Japanese Eubang Visit on Shore-Visit of the American Minister on Board the Ni agara-Other Officiale Abount-Selectes-Departure of the Saginare to Resurvey the Hartors in Japan Opened to

The United States steam frigate Ningara, Capt. Wm. W. McKean commanding, having on board the Japanese Em-

and Gen. Keenan, the United States Consul, visited the ship, and on the following day his Excellency Mr. Ward, the American Minister, accompanied by Mr. G. W Hurd, Secretary of Legation, and several American gen-

of a salute.

The American Minister on coming on board was received at the starboard gangway by Captain McKean and his officers in rull uniform; the marines were drawa up, the sailors all dressed in white pants, white shirts and straw hats, the band playing "Hall Columbia." After being introduced to the officers of the ship and the dirst Japanese Ambassador, his Excellency visited the engine rrom, borth deck throughout its entire length, which afforded a fine opportunity of seeing the sailors' dining room, table d'hote and its guests, it being the regular dinner hour.

been on shore by those who have seen and conversed with him. On leaving the ship the band played "Auld Lang Syne."

The American Minister had only just returned from a week's cruise up the Canton river, on board the United States steamer reginaw, Captain Schenek, our old friend of the steamship Ohlo. His Excellency arrived some ten daya before from Shanghae in the Seginaw, touching on his way down at Chefon, Amoy and Swatow.

After remaining here a couple of days he started up the river to Canton and other places, accompanied by his suite, and several American gentlemen, resident marchants of Hong Kong.

Mr. Ward will region here until the Niagara returns from Japan, which full probably be in the course of five or six weeks, as she is not expected to stop long at Jeddo, after landing the embassy.

From hence his Excellency and suite will be conveyed by the Niagara to Aden, from thence by the overland route via Triesie to Leghorn, where he expects to join his family, thence home to the United States.

In this connection I will state the fact that one of the Hong Kong papers the other morning devoted nearly the whole of its reading matter to the discussion of the right and propriety of the American Minister going home and leaving the diplomente functions of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Flenipotentiary in the hands of Commodoce Stribling. In regard to this matter I shall have something further to sen by this mail.

The Saginaw leif here on Friday for Kanagawa and other Japanese ports, where she is to be employed five or six months in surveying different parts on the Japanese coast.

This arrangement has been brought about by late intelligence received by Commodore Stribbing, the flag officer of this station, from the American Minister at Jeddo, Mr. Townsend Harris, that the port of Neeguta, one of the ports opened to the United States under the treaty, is of no use—not sufficient water.

This and other ports are to be surveyed, with the view of exchanging the present one for another with sufficient water. It i

by the mails.

The Niagara is expected to leave to merrow for Jeddo, but it is doubtful if she goes till next day. The Post office here has given notice that a mail will be made up for Jeddo by the Niagara. The mail closes this evening

Long Favage of the Niagara-Her Commander's Maide obout the "Boc"—The Minister's Complimentary Treat-ment at the Palace—Annoyance of the English and French—The Japanese Breakfast at Batavia—Breaking of the Landlord's Ribs, do., do.

ture from off Castie Garden, under the promise and ex-pectation that she would be in Jeddo in three months et. Whilst the Japanese Embassy and all on board have

discovered, when in 43 degs. south latitude, near the

conveniences attendant upon such a voyage-civilization

Australian coast. steamer-the Si-ee-Moon-which we left at Puerto Grande which stopped at five different ports on her way here Singapore, occupying twenty seven days-and arrived at this port ahead of the Ningara (the N. Stopping only twice—at Loando and Batavia) nineteen days.

So much for maiden trips and maiden commanders—

teaming qualities of the Niagara, but to misman sement; for it is a notorious fact, known to every officer belonging to the ship, that the distance run by the Niagars in getting here amounts to nearly or quite eighteen

thousand miles.
It may be interesting to American ship and engine builders to know that the steamer Si-ee-Moon is an trun steamer, some two hundred feet long, built at Clasgow for the express purpose of beating the Yangtes, an American built steamer of about the same timensions, built by Colver, of New York, and her engines at the Novelty Works.

The Yang-isze is owned by the house of Dent & Co., and runs bet seen this port and Shanghae, carrying nothing but silk, opium, treasure, a few passengers and the news—principally and almost entirely for the latter.

The Yang-tere is the fastest and has been the most successful boat that has ever been in this part of the world. She is an American steamer throughout, built

world. She is an American steamer throughout, built and registered in New York, and carries the American flag. Captain Dearborn, who commands her, is an American flag. Captain Dearborn, who commands her, is an American, and receives all the purquisites for passengers, freight, &c., for simply carrying the news in advance of the mail, which he never fails to do, from twelve to twenty-four hours.

By this means of getting the news brought to Shanghaie by the Oriental steamships from India and all the Eastern world, the Mossrs. Bent & Co. are enabled to make hundreds of thousands of dollars every mail, which is twice a mouth.

The house of Dent & Co. is one, if not the largest China house in Houg Kong. Their trade is opium, although exchange, maurance and silk are costensibly their business.

The Yang taze does all the business of carrying news, &c. and will continue to do so, one attender the house to Dent, and pretty much the same, are building a steamer to boat the Yang-taze, to be employed for the same pirpose.

To beat Jardine's steamer, the Si-ee-Moon has been

to beat the Yang tere, to be employed for the same purpose.

To beat Jardine's steamer, the Si-ee-Moon has been built, with a view of getting the hightest speed ever yet obtained from a seagoing vessel.

The Si-ee-Moon has not yet commenced running between here and Shanghae, but will in the course of a few days. The Yang tase has been running some two years, sometimes right into the teeth of monsoons and typhonous, but always coming out safe and sound, and never having falled in the studie instance to anticipate the mail. She has never broken down, or had one dollar's worth of repairs since she has been running. Dent & Co. say that were done with her they intend placing her in a glass case to look at.

McKean commanding, having on board the Japanese Embany, en resist for Japan, arrived at this port on the morning of the 22d, all well.

The Niagara left Batavia on the 10th, the last port at which she stopped, where she remained ten days, taking in coal, water and provisions.

Most of the passage from Batavia was made under steam alone, against a strong head wind, the northeast monsoon having just set in. Soon after the Niagara came to anchor she fired the national salute, which was returned from the Admiral's flagship.

During the day several naval and civil officials, belonging on shore and on board the different men of war ships in port, came on board and were introduced to the Japanese, including "Tommy," all the other officials of larganese, including "Tommy," all the other officials of tower rank, and two of the higher ones, went on shore in charge of midshipman O'Kane, to pay a visit to their Oriontal friends at Hong Kong.

Their appearance on shore attracted a crowd which passed from the appearance on shore attracted a crowd which passed in the continguation of the supercrated—it cannot be desg. Seed.

present.

Everybody wherever we go seems to be jealous, and dislikes the idea of the Japanese going to the United States—consequently nobody gives them dinners or entertainments except the Captain of the Niagara, which is

tertainments except the Captain of the Niagara, which is done at government expense.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the China Mail, Oct. 20]

The intelligence from the seat of war is of the highest importance. Two of the gates of Fektin are in our hands. Mr. Harry Parkes and Mr. Loch have been safely returned to us by the Chinese. The army of San ko-bin sin is still in the field. The Emperor has fiel to Tartary. Pekin has submitted to us. The wintering of the whole force either there or at Fien-tsin is now resolved on.

In our last Overland we mentioned that the allied army was in a hostile attitude, seven or eight miles from Pekin, waiting for the seige guns, and demanding the release of the captives who had been taken. There does not seem to have been any change in the position of matters from the 22nd of September till the 3rd of October, when an advance was made in search of the Tartar army which only resulted in a few pickets of the enemy being seen and driven back. On the 6th a further advance resulted in an earthwork near Pekin, where no defence was made, being taken by our troops, and the Yuen-min-Yuen, or summer palace of the Emperor, was taken and completely looted, allording immense spoil. The chief share of the plunder appears to have fallen to the French, who had the first ransacking of the rich robes and embrodered sitks of the Son of Heaven.

and A Paratiew's local difficulty is causing trouble. The guited Wannel speeched to horselved a Manches of the property of foregards resident at Stanton Land From From Stanton and Stanton Land From Stanton and Stanton and

handed over the whole of the contents of that palace uniquired, it would have sold for an enormous amount, more than three-fourths having been destroyed or taken by the French.

All round the vicinity of the palace are large enclosures, parks or cemeteries, with trees of some magnitude; and many stone bridges over nullahs, the country being very dry at present. Branching off from the palace are several paved roads, and just outside of it is the French camp, by the side of two large lotus pends. It is reported that they are to leave that place to-day and take up a position on our left. They wish to take the west gate of the city, which is the only one open, but it is objected to, as the Emperor's brother, the Prince Hung, would not be able to enter the city, should he be induced to return from the country to which, it is said, he has fled. We propose to take one of the gates on the north side near to this camp, and shall do so as soon as the siege guns, which have been ordered up, arrive. I have not learnt what is then to be done. It is supposed the army will not enter Pekin in any case, but that the officers will be allowed to do so with a pass. The utter destruction of the interior of the summer palace, where, be it remembered, Lord Amberst, as Ambassador from England, was insuited, is but small punishment for the Emperor's contunacy, and the treatment of the prisoners who were captured whilst on a peaceful mission; yet the like visitation being inflicted on the palace in Pekin might be impolitic, though deserved. That would not only utterly destroy the present government, but prevent the organization of a new one under our protection, should it be desirable to do so, or the palace in Pekin might be impolitic, though deserved. That would not only utterly destroy the present government, but prevent the organization of a new one under our protection, should it be desirable to do so, or the palace in Pekin might be defeat of his army at all points, we may have to do not one to the summer palace, expecting to find

prisoners.

A SEPARATE ACCOUNT OF THE APPAIR AT THE PALACE.

The French column, together with Colonel Pattle's Brigade of Cavalry, advanced on Yuen-min Yuen, the English column rather nearer Pekin, a large body of the enemy having been observed (near the village now occupied by us.) The French entered with only two cassalities, two officers being wounded by the cenuchs of the palace. The following day, no signs of the French being visible, the English fired twenty-one guns to attract attention, and later in the mo-ning the commander in chief learned where they were. Lord Eigin, Mr. Wade, Sir H. Grant, Sir R. Napier, and their respective staffs proceeded to the palace, and feund the French had been comfortably established there, and that a great proportion of the principal valuables had been already taken away, leaving the heavy, but less valuable articles for the English, or at least what things the French could not carry they left for us. No description can give an idea of the spiendor of this residence. The entrance or reception hall is paved with marble, and painted with gold azure, and scarlet in the most gorgeons style. The throne of the Emperor is of beautiful carved dark wood, and the oush ions, embroidered with gold dragons, attracted general admiration; every inner chamber and saloen was very handsomely fitted up, and the rolls of silk, sath and crapes, all of splendid workmanship, splendidly fornished cummerbunds and puggarees for the French soldiers, who appear to have adopted our cestom in this respect. The jade stone and china were of great value, and some Server china of Louise Quators would have delighted the eyes of mary a curio fancier; and a presentation sword, vres china of Louise Quatorze would have delighted the eyes of many a curio fancier; and a presentation sword, with the English coat of arms, studded with gems, and evidently of antiquity, gave rise to some speculation. The last treaty of Tien-tsin was also found, and the immense quantity of loot of all kinds made it almost impossible to know what to take away. Some idea of the quantity of silk may be given by the fact that fowls, old pots, are, were wrapped in the most costly silks and satins. All the ladies had disappeared, but their little Japanese degs, something resembling a King Charles spaniel, were running about in a distracted state. Mr. Wade secured some valuable books and papers, some, we believe, for the British Muscum. The Emperor had left the day before, but his destination is, I believe, unknown. It is said that a panic took place amongst the French, and that they exacuated the palaces, returning, however, when the alarm subsided. One thing is certain—our allies took care of themselves.

## ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The Secession Movement in an English Point of View.

Spread of Revolutionary Ideas in Hungary, &c.,

The screw steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenstown on the 13th iost., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are

we this morning supply the details.

It is asserted that England, France, and Prussia, have

It is asserted that England, France, and Frussia, nave requested the King of Naples to cease his fruitiess de-fence. It is announced that Victor Emanuel has desig-nated General Claidini for occupying Rome, in the event of the departure of the Pope. An Englishman, formerly in the service of Garthaldt, has been assassinated. The bombardment of Gasta re-commenced on the 8th

inst. During the night shells reached several buildings, and even the bospital. The Queen hurried from one bat tery to another, encouraging the soldiers. The King in sisted on her withdrawing to the encounter. The fortress of Gaeta energetically returned the fire of the Sardinian

Roman territory, have quitted the country. Most of them joined the insurrectionary bands in the Abruzzi. Many of their officers have joined the army of King Victor Emanuel. Sixteen bishops of the Marches, five of whom are cardinals, have protested against the presence and the measures of the Sardinian Commissary in those pro-

the celebrated tenor, M. Marie, has been appointe by King Victor Emanuel, Commander-in-Chief of the mili tary division of the Island of Sardinia.

The Oct Deutsche Pret, of the 14th inst., in a leading

date. the 11th inst, announcing that some inhabitants of that . Ity and resolved on submitting an address to the Chancellor, which had also been communicated to the

M. Szemere, the illustrious Hungarian et le, fess pub ished an article in a Debretzin paper, in which he repeate his conviction that the people would do well to be content-ed with the present concessions of the Kaiser. More, he says, they cannot hope to obtain, except with the assistance of the foreigner; and to rely upon that reso his opinion, involves the downfall of his country.

morning of the 14th inst., and landed at Boulogne a half-past one o'clock the same day. Leaves Boulogne a two, the Empress found the Emperor at A

The London Momey Market.

[From the London Chronicle, Dec. 15.]

The Bank of England returns for the week ending West nesday, December 12, when compared with those of the previous week, show the following results:

Last Present

Week Week Inc.

Notes issued. £274.05.175 27.119.415 — 235.700

Rest. 3,168.844 3,177.771 8,937

Public deposits. 6,617.485 7,029.111 411,628

Other deposits. 12,472,348 12,104,219 — 368,129

Seven day and other

bills. 716.518 663.525

The English Press on the American [Prom the London Post, Dec. 14.]

The question of separation in the United States has now reached a point which, every person must admit, can only be settled by civil war, or by some mustod compromise which will be openly acceptable to the Narth and to the State of South Carolina, powerly accepted to the American of the Carolina, however, has set an example of open and ostentations rebellion, and it only waits the proper opportunity to assert its entire independence. The authority of the federal government has been repudiated, the militia has been called out, the Palmetto flag, as the symbol of sovereignty, has been hoisted, and all that remains to be done is that formal recognition of independence which the planters of South Carolina spect, by convention or treaty, to receive from the hands of the Executive government and the legislative power of the Union. Of course it would be premature to anticipate the policy which Mr. Buchman has in his address, which was delivered on the third of this month, recommended to Congress. It is, however, well understood that Judge Black, the American Attorney General, and a member of the Cabinet, has given an equinon which explicitly delicit is defined to see how any other advice could have been compact, and the obligation was that South Carolina gave to the ideal Union was fixeded to endure for all time. This was the compact, and the obligation was that South Carolina, whilst retaining the right of local administration, should obey those laws which, for general purpose, the central government might think proper to ense. It is clear, therefore, that South Carolina cannot revert to its original position of independence without violating as elemn compact, and the obligation was that South Carolina, whilst retaining the right of local administration, should obey those laws which the proposed Southern confederation on the part of the President, be induced to join in that policy of the american conjusted and the south grantical may be a present of